

The Times-Dispatch.

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1903.

HAYES' WASHINGTON SPEECH

We print elsewhere a letter from James H. Hayes, the negro lawyer, who is representing the negroes of Virginia in their fight to overthrow the new Constitution and who recently made a speech before a negro gathering in Washington upon which we commented. He says that he was misrepresented in The Times-Dispatch, and gives an extract from his speech to prove his assertion.

This paper will never intentionally misrepresent any man, and we cheerfully give Lawyer Hayes a hearing.

But did we misrepresent him? He says that we called him an "insolent negro" and a "fakir." Not so. The term "insolent negro" was not used in the article to which he refers. The term "fakir" was used, but in this connection: "Poor, foolish negroes!" we said. "They are always letting some fakir fool them and get their money." We do not charge that Hayes is a fakir. He may be sincere in the cause he is pursuing. We shall not impeach his motives, but he has adopted a very foolish method of helping his race in Virginia.

But all this is without the discussion. Our remarks were based on a paragraph clipped from what purported to be a word-for-word report in the Washington Post of Hayes' speech. The Post quoted the paragraph contained in the colored lawyer's letter substantially as he quotes it. But further on in the Post's report this saying occurs:

"Negroes are leaving the State of Virginia because of the treatment they are receiving. What we want to do is to start something and keep it up until the white people stop something. We don't intend to be oppressed any longer. We don't intend to be crushed. I am afraid we are an anarchistic, that we are anarchists, and I give the warning that if this oppression in the South continues the negro must resort to the sword and torch and that the Southland will become a land of blood and desolation."

That was the declaration upon which our article was based. Does Hayes deny that he used this language? And does he deny that it was incendiary?

But take the language which he quotes in his own letter: He gave warning that if the whites did not stop persecuting and disfranchising the negro, sooner or later a race of Nat. Turner's would arise and devastate the South with fire and sword. Was not this incendiary? Was not a hint to the blacks to follow the example of Nat. Turner and his gang of negroes and kill men, women and children and destroy property? Does not the very name "Nat. Turner" suggest all that is most fiendish and devilish in a negro uprising?

We do not see that Hayes has bettered his case by the confession which he has made. We print his letter elsewhere together with the letter of a white Republican who was present and heard the speech. This correspondent says that the speech of Hayes was inflammatory and incendiary, and that it will not do him or his cause any good.

He says also that the meeting was entirely of a political character and that its object was to agitate the matter of disfranchising the negro and to secure funds for fighting the Virginia Constitution. He adds that the negroes present applauded every reference to President Roosevelt, and that nearly every man in the audience was carried away with the mistaken idea that a new era of negro office-holders is at hand. And they sighed for "the palmy days of reconstruction," as ex-Governor Pinchback put it! Think of that! The "palmy days of reconstruction," when the negro was politically on top and the white man at the bottom. Is that what Lawyer Hayes is sighing for? Is that what he and his associates are fighting for? Is it for the restoration of that condition in the South that Nat. Turners are to rise and murder and burn and make desolate?

If the negroes have any such idea, we will give them better advice than Hayes has given them. We tell them that whenever they start out to restore the "palmy days of reconstruction" in the South by the Nat. Turner plan, they will start on the road that leads to extermination. This is not a threat, for there is no occasion for a threat, but it is the gospel truth.

We dislike to discuss this phrase of the negro question. We have the kindest feelings for the negro. We know that he belongs to a disadvantaged race, and it seems to us cowardly for a white man to hurt a negro's feelings, for the negro is not in a fair position to defend himself.

We do not mean to be harsh. But in discussing a condition like this, we must use plain words. Speeches like Hayes' as has made and suggestions like Pinchback have made are doing the negro's cause incalculable harm, and if the well-advised which such speakers give should be taken literally, the doom of the negro race would be sealed.

WORKING PRISONERS.

Mayor Moss, of Newport News, has vetoed the ordinance recently adopted by the City Council abolishing the custom which has prevailed in that city of working on the streets prisoners with ball and chain attached to the leg. Mr. Moss assigned as the reason of his veto that he did not think the new ordinance allowed the Police Justice and the jailer necessary discretion, and that if the or-

dinance were enforced, some prisoners who should really be at work would be allowed to remain in jail in idleness.

We are opposed to the chain gang. It is demoralizing both to the prisoners and to the community. It is a terrible sight to see men and boys with ball and chain working on the public streets in any community. It is a barbarous custom which should not be tolerated by civilization.

But we are in favor of working the prisoners. We do not believe in working them in competition with free labor, but they should be worked every day on some public improvement, both as a matter of discipline and as a matter of economy. A Richmond judge expressed the opinion in our hearing recently that there were enough prisoners from time to time in the jails of Richmond, Petersburg, Norfolk and Portsmouth, Newport News and Hampton, to keep all the roads in their respective sections in first-class condition.

We are convinced that much valuable service to the public could be had from these prisoners if some judicious system of working them should be adopted. Apart from all that, every city jail becomes a veritable school for crime when the prisoners are kept huddled together in idleness day and night. The whole subject is one of profound importance to the people of Virginia, and we are glad to know that some phases of it are to be discussed at the forthcoming meeting of the Virginia Conference of Charities and Corrections.

FALSE COURAGE.

An Associated Press dispatch from Charleston, S. C., published in Tuesday's Times-Dispatch, says that a boy thirteen years of age made a wager with his playmates that he could safely enter a cage of lions at an animal show. True to his word, he entered the den, was viciously attacked by the lions, and soon died from his injuries.

Here is a fine test for a short sermon to boys, and teachers should employ such incidents from time to time to teach the distinction between true courage and recklessness. It required a certain physical courage for this lad to enter the den of lions, but that sort of courage is to be discontinued. If this boy had gone into the den to rescue a human being from the claws of the beasts, he would have made an exhibition of true courage and would have been a hero. But to risk his life on a wager was the act of a daredevil, and was almost equal to suicide.

Of a kind with the act of this lad are the acts of men who jump from the Brooklyn Bridge, go over Niagara Falls in a barrel and so on. There is no possible good to be accomplished by such feats, and it is a pity that the American public encourage these dare-devil acts by paying an admission fee to see such chaps when they put themselves on exhibition. If a man risks his life in the interest of science, or in the interest of humanity, or in any cause where the motive is generous, where the test which he makes may result in good to the world, he is a hero and his courage is worthy of all praise. But when he risks his life for no good purpose, and for the sake only of showing his physical courage and gaining a temporary notoriety, he deserves the contempt rather than the honor of his fellows.

WANTS TO BUY A VIRGINIA FARM.

We have a letter from a citizen of South Dakota who has been farming in that State for twenty years. He has been doing well, and so far as his farming operations are concerned he is satisfied with results.

But the climate does not suit him, and he desires to locate in Virginia. Therefore, he orders The Times-Dispatch, and at the same time asks the editor to give him information concerning the quality and price of farm lands in this State.

Does not this show how important it is for Virginia to advertise? Here is a man desirous of locating here, a man who has money to invest, yet he knows nothing about the resources and advantages of Virginia, and has to write to the editor of a Virginia paper to get information. How many home-seekers will take the trouble to do this? Other States send out advertising matter and invite outsiders to come in. Virginia waits for them to make inquiry. How many business concerns could succeed by that method?

It is strange that the Cubans have never known anything about cotton culture. It is said to be a fact that notwithstanding that the plant is indigenous to the soil they know absolutely nothing about it. Cotton grows wild in the forests of Cuba bearing fruit nine or ten months of the year, and yet the people have never made any attempt to cultivate it and make it a money crop. This state of things will not continue, however, as Americans have undertaken to grow cotton for the market in the island, and the prospect is that in a few years Cuba will help to supply the world with the staple.

Over in North Carolina they have an organization known as the Associated Boards of Trade of North Carolina. Its membership consists of delegations or committees from all the local trade organizations of the towns and cities of the State. It goes without saying that it is a very influential and powerful organization, and it generally gets what it goes in search of. It is just now in search of lower freight rates to and from the leading points in the State, and they propose to get the same by moral suasion. If their present plans are adhered to they will make the life of the average railroad man miserable until they get what they want. By the way, why has not Virginia such a State organization?

France never loses an opportunity to show its teeth to Germany. France can never forget the events of 1870-72, and so it is not strange that the newspapers and the public men of that country are now trying to make the recent bombardment of Venezuelan ports appear worse than it really is to American eyes. These journals pretend to regard the action of Germany as a direct and well-justified attack upon the Monroe Doctrine, and they express surprise that Uncle

Sam does not so regard it, and declare war against Germany at once. No doubt such a course on the part of the United States would please France just a little better than anything that could possibly happen.

They have a law in Virginia providing that officers put up and sell to the highest bidder pistols taken off men caught carrying them in defiance of the statute against concealed weapons. This law, the Richmond Times says, ought to be repealed. So it should. That paper rightly observes that the selling of the weapons only encourages other law-breakers. The sale of such weapons does not net the State \$100 a year, and, of course, as a revenue provider it is a travesty. The only and proper way to dispose of such property is to destroy it. A man has no right to defy the law by carrying a concealed weapon, or rather the law presupposes that there is no carrying of a concealed weapon, and in its destruction it will only accomplish as a fact what is now too often a fiction.—Chattanooga Times.

That is the view we have presented. We hope the Legislature will act upon the suggestion. We learn that the revenue which the State derived from this source last year was about \$40.

Senator Scott, of West Virginia, is urging the passage of a bill creating a commission of three members of the House and two members of the Senate to investigate the existing pension laws and the desirability of pensioning all soldiers who served ninety days during the Civil War. He wants every such person to have a pension of \$12 a month. Have we not had scandal enough in the pension system without enlarging it? The tax-payers will not stand everything.

Mr. Carnegie seems to be in earnest in his efforts to get rid of a goodly portion of his wealth. His latest effort in this line is to offer to the city of Toronto the sum of \$350,000 for a public library in that city. Of course, he makes the offer on the usual terms, and it is said that the people of Toronto, who are soon to vote on the question, will be very sure to accept the terms and the \$350,000.

The North Carolina Legislature, like the Virginia Legislature, is considering a bill to permit the establishment of local dispensaries wherever desired by a majority of the qualified voters in the locality to be affected. Local option is a good democratic principle, in whatever reasonable way it may be applied.

It is very plain from our press dispatches to-day that the Venezuelan matter is not yet settled, and that serious complications may yet arise. The Monroe doctrine is a menace.

Baron Speck Von Sternberg's official title is "Envoy Extraordinary." He has been making some remarks lately that were very extra-ordinary.

That Sultan who was reported to be dead announces that he is alive enough to begin his preparation to visit the St. Louis Exposition, in which respect he is livelier than some States we know of.

The reduction of the price of coal all over the country, following so quickly the removal of the import tax, is a good campaign document to be used by the makers of a tariff for revenue only platform.

As a pacific blockader of legislation, Senator Quay is proving a shining success.

The German gunners did manage to hit South America, and now they are claiming to be great marksmen.

The indications are that the snow shovel will continue its holiday in this region the balance of the season.

Justice is not entirely obsolete in South Carolina after all. The coroner's jury admits that Mr. Gonzales is dead.

It begins to look as if the Powers will fall out over the distribution of the spoils they expect to get from Venezuela.

Quay will pass his statehood bill or keep Congress warm. He is now threatening a summer session.

Two hundred thousand dollars is a good round sum of money, but the James-Down celebration people do not ask for it all in a lump, you know.

Colonel Lynch will not stay in prison all his life unless he dies early, and the Irish will not blow England up with dynamite.

If his groundhogship had only come out yesterday.

North Carolina Sentiment.

The Charlotte Observer, which resides near the South Carolina line, says:

"Senator Tillman has given notice that he will reply to the speech of Senator Spooner on the Indiana roadblock affair as soon as that gentleman returns to Washington. This is all the good effect upon Northern public opinion created by the calm, conclusive reply to this speech made by Senator McLaughlin, of Mississippi, to be obliterated by a violent diatribe."

The Wilmington Messenger admonishes the Legislature to take steps to limit instead of extending the causes for divorce in the old North State, and adds:

"Divorce suits are becoming entirely too frequent in this State. They tend to lessen the regard for the marriage tie and to decrease the individual responsibility. We are apt to indulge in the pleasing illusion that nothing but their selection will save a people or a country from impending ruin."

The Raleigh Post advances this rather new idea:

"Blood is thicker than water." To this must be attributed the leniency of President Roosevelt while an ancestral relative is bombarding a Venezuelan port pending arbitration agreed on by all parties. Our playmate President is a hummer on wheels."

The Durham Herald informs us that a bill has been introduced in the Legislature prohibiting the sale of intoxicants to idiots and lunatics, and adds:

"Now, if the prohibitionists can prove that a man who will fill up on the state is either an idiot or a lunatic, the problem is solved."

The Charlotte News declares that: "The hotel and boarding-house keepers of Raleigh are about the only folk who are not tired of that Senatorial contest."

SKIN-TORTURED BABIES

And Tired, Fretted Mothers

Find Comfort in Cuticura Soap and Ointment

When All Other Remedies and Physicians Fail.

Instant relief and refreshing sleep

for skin-tortured babies and rest for tired, worried mothers in warm baths with Cuticura Soap, and gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment, purest of emollient skin cures, to be followed in severe cases by mild doses of Cuticura Sweetest Pills. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted and pimply skin and scalp humors, with loss of hair, of infants and children, as well as adults, and is sure to succeed when all other remedies and the best physicians fail.

The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in eczema, the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis, the loss of hair and crusting of the scalp, as in scalded head; the facial disfigurement, as in pimples and ringworm; the awful suffering of infants, and anxiety of worried parents, as in milk crust, totter and salt rheum—all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtues to successfully cope with them. That Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills are such stands proven beyond all doubt. No statement is made regarding them that is not justified by the strongest evidence. The purity and sweetness, the power to afford immediate relief, the certainty of speedy and permanent cure, the absolute safety and great economy have made them the standard skin cures and humor remedies of the civilized world.

An Hour With Virginia Editors.

The Norfolk Dispatch expresses the opinion that:

"Boston's interest in the negro may be judged by the way she slides up to that that is being passed around for the benefit of the Constitution-busting fund."

In an article on the industrial development of the day, the Winchester News says:

"Virginia should be just as much alive to the necessity of manufacturing industries in order to enhance her prosperity as her sister States. We cannot sit still and expect investors and promoters to hunt up our locality and offer us inducements to locate in our midst."

The Roanoke World sees great things for Virginia. It says:

"Those who have traveled over the State in recent years and noted carefully the conditions prevailing in various localities are surprised at the great changes for the better which have taken place within the last decade. While this is true of all parts of the State, it is especially noticeable in the East and the Southwest."

The Norfolk Virginian-Pilot, in an article on the recent speech of Charles Francis Adams, says:

"The South can afford to accept these manifestations of friendship as well as the criticisms, in a friendly spirit, and to await the results. The time is coming when General Lee's name and memory and character will be covered in every household in this land. It could not be otherwise unless courage, manliness and purity are to be no longer virtues."

The Fredericksburg Star complains that the correspondent of an unnamed Richmond paper has left an erroneous impression that the prosperity wave has skipped King George county. The Star says:

"We do not know that King George is overrun or overcrowded with the blessings of prosperity, but we have every reason to believe that the good people of our neighboring county are satisfied and happy, and that their share of this world's goods has materially increased in the past few years."

Grend of Thought In Dixie Land

The Nashville Banner, speaking of Mr. Roosevelt's disposition to dictate to Congress, says:

"The President should wait until his time comes. He can send back to Congress all the bills he may pass that do not meet his favor. The veto message is likely to be weakened in force if the President's objections are exploited before a bill is passed."

Macon Telegraph:

"Crump has spoken. He is convinced that his appointment to the Charleston collectorship will be an excellent thing for the race he represents. Cities seeking to increase the number in the pleasing illusion that nothing but their selection will save a people or a country from impending ruin."

Florida Times-Union:

"The new Governor of South Carolina, being of an old family, may now begin the end of the Tillman regime. The Heyward of the old days were fellow-workers with the Rutledges and the Pinckneys—why should not their son vindicate the Butlers and Hamptons?"

Galveston News:

"Many of the voters who have clamored for free coal to warm them are wholly unwilling to permit their fellow-citizens to have free other necessities of life."

Knoxville Sentinel:

"In the South the war has for many years been over. Even Mississippi, the home of Jefferson Davis, hangs Lincoln's picture beside Lee's. Something in the far distant future we hope to see sectional prejudice obliterated as from the other sections of the country."

Social and Personal

Wedded on Wednesday.

Miss Annie Rick, the daughter of Mrs. C. L. Miller, and Mr. Henry H. Rick, of Philadelphia, were married Wednesday evening in the home of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Paul Menzel.

The parties were given a most beautiful reception at the residence of Mr. Rick, with palms, ferns and lily of the valley. The bride was handsomely gowned in white crepe de chine, trimmed with point lace. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and wore a diamond brooch, the gift of the groom.

The bride party were preceded in their entrance by two little girls who acted as ribbon-bearers. After the ceremony a wedding supper was served, Mr. and Mrs. Rick leaving later for Florida. They will make their future home in Alba, Pa., a suburb of Philadelphia.

Personal Mention.

The Misses Stewart, of Brook Hill, gave a beautiful red and white luncheon on Thursday last in honor of Mrs. Morris, of Louisville, Ky., the guest of honor.

The present were: Mrs. George W. Bagby, Mrs. Henningham Spillman, Mrs. J. H. V. Daniel, Mrs. Powell Duncan, Miss Anna C. Bentley, Miss Rebecca Norwood, Mrs. James Dooley, Miss Annie Stewart, Mrs. E. P. Valentine, Miss Hope Stewart, Mrs. R. A. Gibson, Miss Norma Stewart, Mrs. W. C. Bentley, Mrs. Cotesworth Pinckney and Mrs. Morris.

"In the Service of the King." Circle No. 1, of the King's Daughters, will have an Alphonse and Gaston evening, Monday, January 30th, from 8:30 to 11 P. M.

The entertainment will be given in the home of Mr. William H. Curtis, No. 19 North Twenty-ninth Street, and those receiving will be Misses Curtis, Miss Besse French, Miss Anna Welsh, Miss Nanette Miller, Miss Jane Powers, Miss Nellie Hines, Miss Susan and Margaret Davies, Miss Frances McKevitt and others.

The young ladies interested propose to make the evening one of fun and merriment, and confidently expect a crowded house to second their efforts in behalf of a worthy cause.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Thompson Brown, of Bedford, are the guests of Mrs. Walter Palmer. They will go from Richmond to Philadelphia.

Miss Evelyn Gordon will leave next week for Plattsburg, N. Y., where she will go for a visit to Captain and Mrs. Croxon, of the United States Army.

Mrs. Dallas Tucker, of Bedford City, is with Mrs. Leake, of No. 715 East Franklin Street. Mrs. Tucker has many friends in Richmond, her husband having been a former rector of Christ Church.

Miss Nina Grimsley, the daughter of Judge Grimsley, of Culpeper, Va., is the guest of Mrs. W. G. Neal, of No. 527 West Grace Street.

Mrs. Parker Dashiell, who has been quite sick at the Old Dominion Hospital, is much improved.

Colonel R. E. Boykin, of Smithfield, is spending a few days in Richmond.

Mrs. Henry Johnston has been proving herself a charming hostess to her friends by her informal and cozy dinner parties. Mrs. Johnston is spending the winter at Mrs. Duval's, No. 301 East Franklin Street.

Mr. and Mrs. William Helmroth, of Chicago, are at No. 215 East Franklin Street.

Mrs. Anna R. Jamison, of Union Theological Seminary, gave a reception to the faculty of the seminary and their wives yesterday evening in honor of the Rev. Samuel R. Gammon, missionary of the Southern Presbyterian Church to Brazil.

Miss Elizabeth Thomson, of Summit Point, Va., who has recently been the guest of Miss Sara Harvie, and went from here to Norfolk, paid a visit there to Miss Helen Taylor before leaving for home.

Mrs. James T. Parkinson and Mrs. Edmund Waddill have issued invitations for next Wednesday, February 4th, from 5 to 7 P. M.

The Confederate Memorial Literary Society will meet to-day at noon. A meeting of the Virginia Association of the different rooms will be held an hour earlier.

A meeting of the committee for the Missouri table at the Confederate Fair is called to meet at 6 o'clock A. M. to-day in the home of the chairman, No. 40 East Franklin Street.

Personal and General.

Ex-Senator Walcott gives up, but not gracefully. He says he lost the Colorado Senate seat through the scheming of some of his Republican friends.

The King and Queen of England on Monday attended the baptism of the infant son of the Prince of Wales at Windsor. The child was christened George Edward Alexander Edmund.

John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, will be offered a place on the Illinois State Board of Agriculture. Mr. Mitchell is a resident of Illinois, and was formerly vice-president of the Illinois organization of the United Mine Workers.

Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who is the daughter of Senator Rockefeller, of Rhode Island, has given \$10,000 to the building fund of the Young Woman's Christian Association of Providence.

A Brooklyn man sends this to the New York Sun:

"The 'Punch Brothers, Punch With Care,' single, quoted in the Sun to-day, is wrongly attributed, as it has been many times before, to Mark Twain. It was written by Isaac H. Bromley, much of whose best work has been published anonymously, has been credited to Mark Twain, 'Q. K. Philander Dostlecks' (Mortimer Thompson), and other leading writers of that day, and, as my arm says, few of whom ever took the trouble to disavow their authorship, which brought them easy notoriety. Surely Mark Twain has no need of borrowed plumes."

A Comparison.

Who has not heard with heart and soul the hymn of the Vestal Virgin's shame? Who said 'O Eternal City to its foe, Her price of blood—'What on their arms they wore.' Her traitors' tomb—the shields the foe-men bore.

Who has not heard with heart and soul the hymn of the Vestal Virgin's shame?

The story of our dauntless Stuart's fame? The gallant life the Capital to save. And less neglected in his hero grave. The echoes that resound his deathless name.

Alike resound an ingrate city's shame. January 29, 1903. W. V. SCOTT.

At the Theatres.

The Ross-Fenton combination will be seen in the city to-night and to-morrow matinee.

The Ross-Fenton combination will be seen in the city to-night and to-morrow matinee. The house has been crowded all the week and the demand for seats for the last three performances has been extraordinary. There were several box and theatre parties last night.

There has been a valuable combination in this city that has given the same amount of satisfaction as the Ross-Fenton combination. Each of the seven features is excellent, and there is not a weak spot in the bill.

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